

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD HAWES,
ROBERT N. WICKLIFFE,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JACOB HUGHES,
JAMES G. McKINNEY,
C. CHILTON MOORE,
RICHARD PINDELL,
LARKIN B. SMITH,
THOMAS M. HICKEY.

Fayette.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

In this county six candidates are before the people for the House of Representatives in the State Legislature. Five of them, Messrs. Hughes, McKinney, Smith, Moore and Pindell are Whigs, or opponents to the existing administration of the general government. One, Judge Hickey, is a Democrat, or supporter of Mr. Van Buren's administration. We are of those who believe that party spirit has run too high for many years in this country—to the extent of producing private animosities and political intolerance, destructive to the harmony and happiness of society, and destructive to its best interests. We see no good reason why the division of parties in national politics, should control our State elections. The very essence of intolerance and persecution, in politics or religion, is the application of a test upon either of those subjects, to matters which have no relation to either. National politics and State politics are separate and distinct things, and a man may be a very good and faithful representative of a people in the State Legislature, who, on account of a difference of sentiment, might not suit to represent the same people in Congress. It is anti-republican, and inconsistent with our complex and confederated governments, State and National, to consolidate and amalgamate State legislation with National legislation, and to declare the entire subservience and subordination of the State governments, in all matters, to the General government. Nothing tends more strongly to swallow up the State governments and place them at the footstool of the general government, and render them mere provinces thereof, in the shape of petty corporations, than to proscribe from all State honors and employments, all those who do not follow in the train of one or the other of the contending aspirants to the Presidency of the Union. It makes the respective competitors for the chief magistracy of the nation, perfect dictators and despots wherever their respective parties prevail. The candidates for the Presidency have no right to ask of their respective supporters, to denounce, and proscribe, and cry down, and deprive of their constitutional equality and franchises, all who do not vote for them. They should be satisfied with the free suffrages of the people, unawed by the ban of proscription. Then we would have a cheerful acquiescence by the minority in the will of the majority, and men would not dread to cast their votes freely and independently, according to their principles, fearless of the result. There are other quite effectual modes of influencing the suffrages of men, besides that adopted by Napoleon, when he would be Emperor. He directed the Commissioners who took the votes of the French people, to inform them that they were perfectly at liberty to vote as they pleased; but that those who voted in the negative upon the question whether he should be Emperor, might expect to be shot within twenty-four hours. This is not the only method of intimidation. The right of free suffrage, and the right to aspire to State honors and employments, are important constitutional franchises, which the people should cautiously guard and protect, and of which no man or set of men should be deprived on account of honest differences of opinion, and the unrestrained enjoyment and exercise thereof.

We confess that in regard to the election for the State Legislature in this county, we are somewhat influenced by the consideration, that no member of the democratic party has represented the county for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and it is quite natural that the democratic party generally should be so influenced. It cannot be questioned, that during that time party spirit has predominated. We think that without a change of principle, there is a change of feeling on this subject, and there is now a disposition with many, to view things in their proper light, to make proper distinctions, and to enjoy the rights and privileges secured to us in the Constitution, without applying the bitter cup of intolerance, presented by the hand of political fanaticism, to the lips of our fellow citizens, who merely exercise the same liberty of thought, judgment and action. We trust that the election will be conducted upon fair and liberal grounds, and that no party line will be drawn. But if the Whigs as a party, having already the Senator from the county, shall at this election discard the democratic candidate, and confine their votes to the whig candidates, it will certainly be an evidence that the democrats have nothing to expect at their hands, whenever and wherever the whigs have power, and that there is to be no concession, no compromise; but that unconditional subjection and submission are to be enforced and exacted.

As it regards a probability of a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, the vital principle of democracy, to the observance of which the democratic candidate is pledged and bound, secures to the majority of the county the expression and performance of their will by him. Finally, we hope that no party test will be applied, no party ticket formed; but that the people will take the list of the candidates, and select freely and independently, with a view of all the circumstances, and a due regard for the interests, character and prosperity of our city, county and State.

A week since, we paid a visit to Col. Johnson's *White Sulphur Spring*, where we found a fashionable company of between 150 and 200 happy mortals, quaffing the water and luxuriating in the shade of the forest trees. We had to lament that the duties of our profession required a return to our post, after spending one night, when there was a ball attended by much of the beauty and refinement of Kentucky.

We have conversed with a gentleman from the *Blue Lick Springs*, who informs us there is a fashionable company of about 110. The quality of the water at this celebrated watering place, is too well known to need description, yet upon request, we shall endeavor to give our readers an analysis in our next. A new *White Sulphur Spring* has been lately discovered in one of the adjacent hills, which is represented as of very superior quality. We understand that the accommodations are fine.

By the Great Western, a gentleman in our city received a letter from his commercial correspondent at Liverpool, an extract from which, he has politely furnished us for insertion in the Kentucky Gazette, as follows:

LIVERPOOL, July 4th, 1839.

"The improvement both in demand for, and price of cotton, which we advised in our circular of the 12th ult., has not been maintained, and our market is in a more unsatisfactory condition, than any it has yet presented, the few sales that are effected, exhibit a constant decline in price, while the arrivals have been of such magnitude, as to swell the stock on hand to a most inconvenient extent. The falling off in deliveries for consumption and export now reaches 210,000 bales, and the money market continues in a state of such derangement, that discounts obtainable at all, are at rates hitherto unheard of. The only alleviations to this melancholy state of things are, the prospect of an abundant grain harvest, and the low stocks of Cotton in the interior."

[COMMUNICATED.]

The election for members of Congress and the Legislature, takes place in this State, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. The right of suffrage is a sacred trust, the exercise of which imposes upon each individual a responsibility to himself, his family and his country. The intelligent freemen of Fayette understand the obligations it imposes too well, to require any information which might bear the semblance of dictation, and we therefore leave the whole matter to them to dispose of as in their judgment may seem best. At the same time we would suggest, that the best qualified men, irrespective of party, should receive our suffrage. In Green county, where there is a large democratic majority, they act on this principle, and elect Judge Buckner, an ardent whig. They do so, because he can best promote their interests. In Madison county, where there is a large whig majority, they elect Col. Smith, an ardent democrat, because he can do more in their opinion, to serve their local interests, than any other man. So of Louisville, a whig city. She disregards national politics, in her State elections, and elects Mr. Guthrie, a democrat, notwithstanding she has a whig majority. Monroe and Allen counties, which have always supported democratic principles in national politics, were last year represented by whigs. How is it then, that the city of Lexington, the Athens of the West, must forever be found applying the party ban, to all aspirants to State honors or employments, regardless of our local interests, and of the equal constitutional rights and franchises of their fellow-citizens, differing with them in national politics? We ask again why this blind and uncalculating, and uncompromising adherence to party? It is manifestly bad policy in regard to our local interests, to show a determined intolerant spirit of proscription against any party in the State. Lexington cannot control every thing and every body. Other parts of the State have their own opinions and rights as well as she. Lexington and Fayette county should present itself before the Legislature with such a representation as will allay prejudice and not excite it to a flame. Nothing is so well calculated to engender prejudice and ill-will against this city and county, in the minds of the democratic party in the Legislature, as the idea that their fellow-citizens in the county, who agree with them in opinion, are held under the ban of proscription. The instinctive principle of self defence, will excite them to a feeling of opposition to whatever comes from such an illiberal and unbecoming quarter. Democrats are men, and men of spirit, who can feel when they are injured and disfranchised, either in their own persons or in their neighbors.

People of Fayette county. How long are you to be gulled and humbugged in this way. How long are your eyes to be closed to your true interests, by the mists thrown around you, by the bigotry and fanaticism of party phrensy. Let an old man tell you—entreat you, to throw off the fetters that bind you indiscriminately to the car of party, and act like FREEMEN. When you vote for Presidents, or members of Congress, vote according to your principles. But allow your fellow citizens the liberty of thought and action without the penalty of disfranchisement in case they differ from you. Let me ask you to vote for the men that are best qualified to represent you in the State Legislature without asking whether he be Whig or Democrat. The State Legislature make laws for Kentucky, for all the people, Whigs and Democrats. We have no Whig laws and Democratic laws; but the object is to have just and equal laws for all. Act with the magnanimity of your sister counties, take a lesson from them, THROW OFF THE SHACKLES OF PARTY, be FREEMEN. Act as becomes just, liberal and independent citizens, and you will soon find that the bitterness and fury of party spirit which poison the sources of social happiness, and disturb the harmony of society, will be

allayed, and we will be united in feeling as we are in the relations in which we stand to each other, and co-operate cordially for the general good and prosperity.

A FRIEND

OF LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY.

From the New York Evening Post of 22d July. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, we have just received Bristol papers of July 6th, the day of her sailing, with London Papers of the previous. The Great Western brings out 110 passengers. The British Queen was to leave England for this country on the 10th of July.

We have prepared a hasty summary of the news brought by the Great Western. It is of considerable importance. War, it will be seen has broken out in the East. The Pacha of Egypt has been solemnly deposed by the Sultan. The commercial intelligence is gloomy. There existed an uncommon scarcity of money in England, and our staple had suffered a decline in her market.

A London paper of July 1st has this paragraph: "Among the passengers who have reached this country in the Great Western, is a gentleman delegated on a special mission by the Post Office Department at Washington to the authorities of our general Post Office. The object in view is one which will produce the greatest advantage in facilitating the commerce between Great Britain and the United States. If we are correctly informed, the special messenger from Washington is to make full inquiries into the plans of Mr. Rowland Hill for the establishment of a uniform penny postage, with the view of extending the system to the United States at the earliest possible convenience. Should the Government of the United States adopt Mr. Hill's plan, letters will pass throughout the whole continent of the United States at the same rate as it is intended they shall shortly do in this country."

The proceedings of the Houses of Parliament relate principally to the Jamaica Government bill, the education bill, and the bill on the affairs of Canada. The first clause of the Whig Jamaica bill was rejected in the Lords of Tuesday night (second July) by a majority of sixty nine. The clause gave to the Governor and three Councilors the sole power of legislating for the Colony.

The same evening the Bishop of Lincoln gave notice that on the ensuing Friday the Archbishop of Canterbury would move an address to her Majesty on the subject of the government plan of education, praying that a measure so deeply affecting the highest interests of the people might not be finally adopted without affording their Lordships an opportunity to express an opinion upon the subject.

On Friday, June 28th, Lord John Russell, on the subject of the Canada bills, said that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with them, except on the maturest consideration, and after affording the amplest opportunity for inquiry. It was therefore intended to send the union of the Canadas after its second reading to those provinces, that it might be fully known and discussed.

Lady Flora Hastings expired on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The Queen at once ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed.

The Thames Tunnel is expected to be opened for foot passengers in about fifteen months.

On the 25th of June, considerable excitement was occasioned in the money market by the publication of a notice of the Bank of England, to the effect that thereafter the rate of interest on bills of exchange and bills discounted would be established at 5 1/2 per cent., and that in accordance with a resolution of the directors, all advances by the bank would be made at 5 1/2 per cent. and that only upon the bills of exchange.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. July 4.—This being the weekly meeting of the Bank directors, the speculators and moneyed interest are anxiously waiting to learn the result of their deliberations with respect to advancing the discount to 6 per cent. Some persons are of opinion that they will wait a post day or two to give time for their late operation of five and a half per cent. to act on the foreign exchanges. Consols are not quite so good as they closed, and may be quoted at 91 3/8 for the account; Exchequer Bills, 25 27; India bonds, 28 30; Bank Stock, 191 193; India Stock 255 257. In the Foreign Market most of the prices are nominal, as they closed; Spanish Active, 194; Portuguese, 314; Three per Cent, 204 21; Brazilian 774; Belgian 1024; C. Lombard, 324 334; Mexican, 264; Dutch two and a half per cents, 55 1/2; Five per cents, 102 1/2 103.

Evening.—The news from the East caused some additional depression of stocks to-day. The apprehensions that the Bank directors would advance the rates of discount subsided, as it was learned before the close of business that the charge of 5 1/2 per cent. would not be disturbed for the present, and subsequently to this there was a trifling re-action. Consols left off at 93 3/8 to 4 for the opening. Exchequer Bills 25s. to 27s premium, and Bank Stock at 194.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 1.—The cotton market is exceedingly heavy. The prices have declined from 4d to 4 1/2d per lb. The sales for this week have been 3550 bales. M. India, Alabama, and Tennessee at 7d to 9d, and 3550 New Orleans at 7 1/2 to 10 1/2. Throughout the week the market was quite dull, closing heavily at a reduction of 4 on American.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—July 3d, prices 4 lower than the quotations of the 28th ult. July 1st, 1,200 bales at yesterday's prices, demand still limited.

FRANCE.

The southern provinces of France have been visited with a violent storm of hail.

The Journal de St. Sever, in the Landes, states that a storm on the 17th ult. was so destructive in that department that the damage in a single arrondissement is estimated at 3,000,000 francs. In the environs of St. Sever the hail fell in such quantities, and of such size, that six-seventeen quarts and forty-two parridges were battered to pieces, and the whole of the poultry not under cover during the storm were killed. Several persons were severely wounded by the hail. The roofs and windows of the houses of St. Sever were nearly all broken.

SPAIN.

London July 5.—We have received the Madrid journals to the 25th June. The army of the centre was under the command of a colonel; the two Generals (Ayerbe and Gogueras) being ill at Saragossa.

It is said that General Sinze is to take the command in Aragon, and that he will be replaced in Galicia by Francisco Nargacz.

We have Bayonne letters of 29th June. Don Carlos was still at Durango. Espartero had made no further movement. The Christiano troops occupy Amurrio, Menagurria, Celpaldeza, and Arcinega; Marotto occupies Llodio, Lagando, Aquenda, Areta, and Arozso. This differs from previous reports, which stated that Marotto having abandoned Llodio, it had been taken possession of by the Christianos. It is said that desertion makes great progress in Espartero's army.

The garrison of Pampeluna has reinforced Diego Leon at Lozaria. He proposes to attack the fort San Gregorio.

The visit of the Duke de Nemours to Seville has given rise to an absurd tissue of reports in some of the Madrid papers of the 25th ult. according to which, France is to intervene with an army commanded by the Duke, as well as by a fleet on the coast. His royal highness is to marry the young Queen, the eldest son of Don Carlos is to marry a German princess, with whom a project of the kind already, and Don Carlos himself is to retire to Rome.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

WAR IN THE EAST.—The London papers of July 4th announce, on the authority of letters from Constantinople of June 12th, that the Sultan has not only declared war against Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, but as supreme Caliph of the Faithful and representative of the Prophet, he has issued sentence of excommunication against him and his son Ibrahim, deposing them from the government of Egypt and Syria.

The sentence was pronounced on the 9th, the return of bull of malediction being prepared by the Grand Mufti, after a grave consultation of the most learned doctors of the Mussulman law. The 14th being Friday, the Mahomedan Sabbath, the sentence of excommunication was to be read in all mosques.

The Turki fleet left the Golden Horn in two divisions. The first sailed on the 8th, and the second on the 9th ult. They were to rendezvous at Gallipoli, where 10,000 marines were waiting to be taken on board, with large quantities of military and other supplies. The fleet consists of thirty four sail of all sizes, well equipped, and the crews were in high spirits. Previous to the sailing of the second division, the Sultan, though in extremely bad health, went on board the Mahmoudi, the Admiral's ship, to say a few words of encouragement to the officers and men, and to give them the benediction of the Prophet.

The reception of his highness was most enthusiastic. Among the Englishmen on board, were Captains Walker, C. molloy and Lee, the first of whom the Sultan raised to the rank of Rear Admiral. General Jockima, a French officer, who served with distinction in Greece and Spain; was likewise on board, but though known to be in the confidence of the Sultan, and one of the mainstays of the expedition, he has declined any recognized rank, choosing to appear as the friend of the Captain Pacha. The Sultan having taken leave of the officers, withdrew amid the roar of artillery. The destination of the fleet was Alexandria, which it was reported in Constantinople, Mehemet Ali had left in a defenceless condition.

The Sultan's final resolution being communicated to the European Ambassadors, an imperial Firman was prepared, which was despatched on the 13th ult. by the Stamboul steamer, to H. H. Pacha in which that General is invested with the Pacha of Syria and Egypt.

German papers contain letters from Constantinople of the same date, of which the following summary is given.

They announce that the Egyptian army in Arabia, under Kirschid Pacha, had entered Bassorah; that Lord Pershly declared that the time for tergiversation was past, and that for acting was come at last; and that Admiral Roussin was in the greatest distress, France having assumed some like the protectorship of Mehemet Ali. On the 24th ult. news reached Vienna from Alexandria to the effect that war had commenced in good earnest in Syria, and that the troops of Ibrahim Pacha had taken all their positions, fighting as they retreated, so that the Turkish army was encamped in the vicinity of Mehemet Ali. They likewise state that 5,000 Egyptians deserted to H. H. Pacha at the first onset.

It appears that Ibrahim was not himself present at his engagement, being at the time at Aleppo, for the instant he news reached him he commanded the division situated there to advance and meet him in the field. He had allowed H. H. to march. A capital undisturbed would have been to permit him to be joined by the divisions commanded by the Pichas of Bagdad and Mossul—an error which Ibrahim is too good a general to commit. England and France must now declare themselves; and if they would prevent Europe from being involved in war, they must act unanimously with good faith. No time is to be lost.

BRISCOL CORN EXCHANGE. Thursday July 4.—Wheat, English White per 60 lbs. 8s 6d a 9s; Red 8s a 8s 6d; Irish White 7s 6d a 8s; Red 7s a 7s 6d.

EVENTS IN PERU, BOLIVIA AND CHILI.

Extracts from the files of "El Arancino," published at Santiago de Chile.

The province of Potosi, in the Republic of Bolivia, has pronounced against the Confederation with Peru, and the following declarations have been adopted by the Legislature.

1. The Peru-Bolivia Confederation shall be abandoned, because we lose by it our independence, and become a colony of Peru.
2. We reiterate the authority of Gen. Santa Cruz, because he had used his power in a most tyrannical and arbitrary manner, and his arrogant power which was not part to him.
3. We nominate General Jose Miguel de Velasco as President of Bolivia.
4. We declare that Bolivia has not the slightest part in the crimes of General Santa Cruz, committed at home and abroad.

NOTES EXCHANGED BY THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN CABINETS.

NOTE OF THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of France, is instructed to express to the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg the profound affliction with the French government has experienced on learning the conclusion of the treaty of the 8th day of July last between his majesty the Emperor of Russia and

the grand signor. In the opinion of the king's government that treaty imparts to the mutual relations of the Ottoman empire, and of Russia a new character, against which all the powers of Europe have a right to pronounce themselves.

The undersigned is therefore instructed to declare, that if the stipulations of that act were hereafter to bring on an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey, the French government would hold itself wholly at liberty to adopt such line of conduct as circumstances might suggest, acting from that moment as if said treaty existed not. The undersigned is also desired to inform the imperial cabinet that a similar declaration has been delivered to the Ottoman Porte by his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople. I. DE LÉGENE.

REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The undersigned has received the note by which M. I. Legrene, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French, has communicated the deep regret which the conclusion of the treaty of the 8th of July between Russia and the Porte, has caused the French Government, without stating at the same time either the motives of that regret or the nature of the objections to which that treaty may give rise. The undersigned cannot be acquainted with them—still less can he understand them. The treaty of the 8th of July is purely defensive; it has been concluded between two independent powers exercising the plenitude of their rights, and it does no prejudice to the interest of any state whatever.

What could, therefore, be the objections which other Powers might deem themselves justified in raising against such a transaction? How, above all, could they declare that they considered it of no validity, unless they have in view the subversion of an empire which the treaty is destined to preserve? But such cannot be the design of the French Government. It would be at open variance with all the declarations it made in the last complications in the East. The undersigned must, therefore, suppose that the opinion expressed in M. de Lagrene's note rests upon incorrect data, and that better informed by the communication of the treaty which the Porte has recently made known to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, his Government will better appreciate the value and usefulness of a transaction concluded in a spirit as pacific as conservative.

That act changes, indeed, the nature of the relations between Russia and the Porte; for, to a long enemy, it makes relations of intimacy and confidence succeed, wherein the Turkish Government will henceforth find a guarantee of stability, and, if need be, means of defence calculated to insure its preservation.

It is in this conviction, and guided by the purest and most disinterested intentions, that His Majesty the Emperor is resolved so faithfully fulfilling should the occasion present itself, the obligations which the treaty of the 8th of July imposes upon him, acting thus as if the declaration contained in M. de Lagrene's note did not exist. NESSELRODE.

St. Petersburg, October, 1838.

FLORIDA.—We have gloomy accounts from Florida. Advice to the 19th of June mention the continued illness of many of the officers and soldiers. Colonel Davenport and his troops on their march to the neighborhood of St. Marks, was halted near the residence of Col. Gamble, who, in the very spirit of hospitality, converted his house into a hospital for the officers. Col. Davenport, Lieut. Plummer, Adjutant 1st infantry, Lieut. Johnson, 6th infantry, Dr. McCormick, and Dr. Clark, were all sick at Col. Gamble's, who, like the good Samaritan, administered to their wants with the utmost kindness. Dr. Clark died on the 29th. Lieut. Plummer was slowly mending, but was still too ill to be moved. The others were convalescent. Col. Davenport had proceeded to Fort Lawson. Three of the officers of this detachment have fallen victims to the climate—Captain Mitchell, Lieut. Pew, and Dr. Clark.

From the Boston Evening News.

MATCHLESS SENATIVE.

This remarkable cure to human maladies is doing wonders throughout the country, and has attained an unexampled notoriety among us—Great excitement exists on account of it, and thousands are making use of this invaluable medicine, with the happiest effects.

We have been obliged to travel frequently on account of our health, which was, for some months, in a precarious condition. We had frequently heard of the Matchless Senative—as who has not—but like many others we suffered other matters to engross our mind and let slip from our memory what we had heard respecting it. Happening, however, to be travelling in the interior of the State, some few days since, we heard tell of an elderly woman who had been out of health for more than a dozen years, but who had, to the surprise of every one, been suddenly restored to health and strength. She had not only been full of pains and weakness, but her nervous system was also in such a deplorable condition, that every slight noise which she heard affected her deeply, and such a continual fearfulness, and dread, and gloom, continually hung over her, that her life was a burden to herself and a torment to others. She was prevailed on to take the Matchless Senative, and is now in the enjoyment of firm health and strong nerves. She is one of the first to laugh at the strange notions which she had when under the influence of melancholy proceeded from ill health. Others who were far gone in consumption have been radically cured by this extraordinary medicine. We, therefore, recommend it to the public, from a sense of duty, and we would urge upon invalids the moral obligation which they are under, to take a medicine which has, in so many well authenticated instances, wrought an effectual cure upon those who would otherwise have gone down to a premature grave. People are too apt to procrastinate, from day to day, as if the progress of disease could be arrested too soon—or they will be content to talk about medicines, and keep talking until they are beyond the reach of hope. A wise man will go about the work, and having ascertained what is the thing required, will proceed to action—and if he has fixed upon the Matchless Senative for his choice, he cannot fail to realize a cure as wonderful as it is desirable.

Mr. Leigh, who was wounded in a recent affair at Woodville, Miss., died there on the 29th of June, in consequence of his injuries. He was a son of Benjamin Watkins Leigh of Virginia.

